REMARKS

Applicants sincerely appreciate the thorough examination of the present application as evidenced by the Office Action of January 2, 2003. Applicants submit that all the claims are patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons discussed below. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that this case is now in form for allowance.

The Objections to the Abstract

The abstract is objected to in the Office Action as exceeding 150 words. (Office Action, p. 2). The abstract has been amended above and Applicants request that this objection be withdrawn.

The Objections to the Drawings

The drawings are objected to as the Office Action asserts that various reference signs in Figures 4A and 4B are "not mentioned in the description." (Office Action, p. 4). While Applicants agree that the listed numbers are not expressly listed, the description of Figures 4A and 4B refers to like number elements in Figures 3A and 3B and states that they need not be further described. However, in light of the objection, the specification has been amended above to expressly recite the like numbered elements in each of the figures. This amendment introduces no new matter to the present application. Accordingly, Applicants request entry of the amendment and withdrawal of the objections to the drawings.

The Section 112 Rejections:

Claims 7, 18 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the reference to "ones of" the protection members. (Office Action, pp. 3-4). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claims 14, 19 and 33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the use of the prepositional term "by." (Office Action, p. 4). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of

the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claims 7, 24, 38 and 56 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the reference to "the entirety." (Office Action, p. 5). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the Examiner's belief "that grammatical errors may exist within the claim." (Office Action, p. 4). Applicants submit that there is no such grammatical error and that the rejection is unsupportable as it does not even explain why the Examiner cannot understand the claim or what grammatical errors the Examiner believes "may" exist. To aid in the Examiner's understanding, Applicants refer the Examiner to Figure 4C, which illustrates the overlapping region and the absence of a bump discontinuity at the overlap, i.e., that an overlap is provided without increasing the thickness at the overlap. The Examiner is further referred to the description in the specification at page 11, which reads as follows:

> **Figure 4C** is a side elevational view of the overlap point of one of the outer diameter protection members illustrated in **Figure 4A** as noted in **Figure 4A.** As shown in **Figure 4C**, a first end **496** and a second end **498** of a protection member **405** **define mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core. Thus, the protection member is able to extend around the entirety of the sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region and, further, without any exposed sharp edge portion which might otherwise cause abrasion to a wire wrapped therearound**. As shown in **Figure 4C**, the mating angles comprise 45 degree angles. It is to be understood that use of angles from about 15 degrees to about 75 degrees may be particularly advantageous in providing a simplified manufacturing methodology for providing protection member strips of a desired length which may be used interchangeably around inner or outer diameter features of a core to which the protection members are to be applied.

(emphasis added).

Claims 3, 27, 30, 8, 25, 39, 57, 15, 20 and 34 were rejected under 35 USC §112 because of the use of the term "about" in connection with various ranges recited in these

claims. (Office Action, pp. 3-4). In this regard, Applicants note that MPEP §2173.05(b)A describes the use of the term "about" as follows:

> *A. "About"*
>
> The term "about" used to define the area of the lower end of a mold as between 25 to about 45% of the mold entrance was held to be clear, but flexible. *Ex parte Eastwood*, 163 USPQ 316 (Bd. App. 1968). Similarly, in *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the court held that a limitation defining the stretch rate of a plastic as "exceeding about 10% per second" is definite because infringement could clearly be assessed through the use of a stopwatch. However, the court held that claims reciting "at least about" were invalid for indefiniteness where there was close prior art and there was nothing in the specification, prosecution history, or the prior art to provide any indication as to what range of specific activity is covered by the term "about." *Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co.*, 927 F.2d 1200, 18 USPQ2d 1016 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

(Emphasis added.)

Moreover, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims has recently stated in *Zoltek Corp. v United States*, 57 USPQ2d, 1257, at Page 1266:

> In this case, figure 4, which is found in the specification, illustrates the relationship between a partially carbonized fiber and the electrical surface resistance of a carbon fiber sheet product. The graph is based on empirical rather than theoretical data. Here the inventor is attempting to quantify a result achieved. The Court recognizes that the essence of the invention is the ability to obtain the desired resistivity by controlling the carbonization of a single fiber within the temperature range of about 370 degrees Centigrade to about 1300 degrees Centigrade. In the present case, the novelty is not the point at which carbonization of a fiber occurs. What is novel is the relationship between controlling the carbonization of the single fiber within the specified range and then incorporating that into a usable final sheet product.
>
> The Court concludes that "about 1300 degrees Centigrade" is definite. The upper limit of "about 1300 degrees Centigrade" is the point at which no appreciable change in electrical resistivity occurs for a carbonizable starting material so that a further increase in temperature has no appreciable effect upon the electrical resistivity for the fiber as to be insignificant for most uses according to the invention. When one skilled in the art reads the claims in light of the specification, they will be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

In the present application, the use of the term "about" in various contexts is similarly clear but flexible. First, as to usages for different ranges, the range itself provides context to

the meaning of about to one of skill in the art. Furthermore, for other recitations, the number of significant digits used in the claim provides context to the meaning of about to one of skill in the art.

Particular context is also provided in the specification. For example, with reference to the range of the mating angles (Claims 8, 25, 39 and 57), the specification states at page 11 that: "It is to be understood that use of angles from about 15 degrees to about 75 degrees may be particularly advantageous in providing a simplified manufacturing methodology for providing protection member strips of a desired length which may be used interchangeably around inner or outer diameter features of a core to which the protection members are to be applied."

Applicants agree with the Examiner that, were there to be close prior art to any of the particular recitations including the term "about," there may be a basis to consider amending the claims. However, while the Examiner notes that "any number relatively close to these numbers" has been applied in the prior art search and rejections, as discussed below, none of the cited references alone or in combination affects the patentability of the claims. There also does not appear to be close prior art as to these angles. As the manufacturing tolerances of the devices of the present invention may result in some variability and the context of the terms so qualified is explained in the specification, Applicants respectfully submit that the scope of the claims is definite.

For the reasons discussed above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections under 35 USC §112. Furthermore, as no prior art rejections have been applied to Claims 7, 8, 24, 25, 39 and 57, and all rejections under 35 USC §112 have been overcome, the Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are in condition for allowance.

The Independent Claims are Patentable Over the Cited References

Independent Claims 1, 18 and 29 (and dependent Claims 2, 4-6, 14, 15, 23, 32 and 37) stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,353,494 to Bisbee et al. ("Bisbee"). Independent Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Bisbee in combination with United States Patent No. 5,838,220 to Hapberg ("Hapberg").

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102, "a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set

forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." M.P.E.P. § 2131 (quoting *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co.*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). "The fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence 'must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.'" M.P.E.P. § 2112 (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

A finding of anticipation further requires that there must be no difference between the claimed invention and the disclosure of the cited reference as viewed by one of ordinary skill in the art. *See Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech Inc.*, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Thus, anticipation requires that a single prior art reference disclose each and every element of the anticipated claim.

Applicants submit that at least the following highlighted recitations of independent Claim 1 are not disclosed or suggested by Bisbee:

> An electromagnetic device comprising:
> an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof;
> a plurality of **polymeric** protection members **wrapped circumferentially around the core** and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core;
> an adhesive layer between the protection members and the core **connecting the protection members to the core**; and
> a coated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the **polymeric** protection members **so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core**.

With respect to the "polymeric" protection members that are "wrapped circumferentially around the core," the Office Action appears to rely on the "set of 16 creped kraft preforms 46-53" of Brisbee for the anticipation rejection. However, such an interpretation of Brisbee is unsupportable. "Crepe" is defined as a "crinkled fabric." (Webster' Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition, p. 273)(copy submitted herewith). "Kraft" is

defined as "a strong paper or paperboard made from wood pulp." (Webster' Collegiate Dictionary, p. 648). This clearly does not disclose a "polymeric" protection member. Furthermore, "perform" is defined as "to form or shape beforehand." (Webster' Collegiate Dictionary, p. 919). Thus, the paper members of Brisbee would appear to be formed into a desired shape in advance and placed onto the first conductor 34" rather than being "wrapped" around the core. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 1 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

The Office Action also asserts that Brisbee discloses at Figure 1A and column 1, lines 41-43 an "epoxy tape adhesive to secure the L-shaped layer to the core; the adhesive is applied only to the ends of the core." (Office Action, p. 5). Applicants disagree. Bisbee does describe pressboards 8 having a "series of holes 28 formed therein to allow the epoxy-type adhesive to flow to and bond directly to spool 2 ... The adhesive also passes into the spaces between the layers of the core material for additional bonding effectiveness." (Bisbee, Col. 3, lines 58-67). However, this adhesive has no relation to "connecting the protection members to the core" as recited in Claim 1 as it is not described as having any relation to the kraft preforms 46-53 of Bisbee. Bisbee also states "using an adhesive tape to keep the preforms in position." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 50-51). However, Bisbee does not state that the adhesive tape should be a double sided tape positioned "between the protection members and the core" as recited in Claim 1. Applicants submit that, instead, one of skill in the art would assume the tape would be an ordinary tape placed on the outer surface of the kraft preforms 46-53 of Bisbee. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 1 and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Claim 1 also recites that the wire is wrapped around the protection members "so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core." In contrast, the kraft preforms of Bisbee are positioned over the first conductor 34. The first conductor 34 is "wound directly onto the core surface 36 of core 18." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 15-16). The kraft preforms displace the first conductor 34 from a next conductor and "electrically isolate the first conductor from the next conductor to be would directly on top of the first conductor." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 43-47). Thus, the kraft preforms of Bisbee are provided to displace two conductors from each other, not to provide a displacement from the core 18. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 1

and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Independent Claim 18, like Claim 1, recites "polymeric" protection members "wrapped circumferentially around the core" and a wire wrapped around the protection members "so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core." Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 18 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for the corresponding reasons discussed above with reference to Claim 1.

Claim 18 further recites that the protection members have a short leg having "a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface of the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core." In the rejection of Claim 18 as anticipated by Bisbee, the length of the short leg recitation of Claim 18 is not discussed and the rejection should be withdrawn for at least this reason. The Office Action does discuss the length of the short leg in rejecting other claims as obvious in light of Bisbee. (Office Action, p. 6). However, Applicants submit that the related statement that the "the length of the conductors would effect the length of the sides of the protection layer" seems not to be supported by Bisbee and, in any event, clearly bears not relation to the recitation of "a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface of the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core" in Claim 18. (Office Action, p. 6). Given that Bisbee uses kraft preforms, not a circumferentially wrapped polymeric protection member, the selection of a leg length for the kraft preforms of Bisbee would appear to be unrelated to whether they would lay flat as there is no potential for distortion during wrapping around the circumference of the core. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 18 and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Independent Claim 29 includes recitations related to a "polymeric" protection strip for wrapping around a core and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 1 above. Claim 29 further includes recitations related to the length of the short leg and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 29 above. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 29 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

Independent Claim 56 includes recitations related to a "polymeric" protection member "wrapped circumferentially around the core" and a wire being "displaced from" the core and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 1 above. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 56 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

In addition, Claim 56 recites "mating angles at an overlapping region" "without a bump discontinuity." The Office Action acknowledges that Bisbee contains no such disclosure. (Office Action, p. 10). However, the Office Action asserts that these recitations are disclosed by Hapburg at column 5, lines 48-56 and that it "is clearly seen in figure 5 that the outer circumference surface of the core is continuous with no bumps." (Office Action, pp. 10-11). Applicants disagree. Hapburg specifically states that the plastic sheet "length should be sufficient to provide an overlap ... where the ends of the ends of the wide plastic sheet 42 meet." (Hapburg, Col. 5, lines 45-49). It necessarily follows that, regardless of how the Examiner has interpreted figure 5 of Hapburg, there is a bump discontinuity following from the overlap as a "sheet" material would be understood to be a substantially uniform thickness, resulting in a doubled height at any overlap region. Furthermore, Claim 56 recites "mating angles," such as illustrated at Figure 4C of the present application, which recitations are not even addressed in the rejection of Claim 56. In addition, the combination of Bisbee and Hapburg is unsupported for the reasons discussed below with reference to the rejections of the dependent claims. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 56 should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

The Dependent Claims are Patentable Over the Cited References:

The dependent claims, with the exception of Claims 7, 8, 24, 25, 39 and 57, all stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bisbee in combination with one or more of Hapburg, United States Patent No. 3,702,499 to Virsberg ("Virsberg"), United States Patent No. 6,137,390 to Tung et al. ("Tung") and United States Patent No. 6,259,347 to Sines. ("Sines"). The dependent Claims are patentable at least based on the patentability of the independent claims from which they depend as discussed above. In addition, Applicants

submit that various of the dependent claims are separately patentable for at least the reasons discussed below.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference or references when combined must not only teach or suggest *all* the recitations of the claim, there must also be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. M.P.E.P. § 2143. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. M.P.E.P. § 2143.01, citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). To support combining references, evidence of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine must be **clear and particular**, and this requirement for clear and particular evidence is not met by broad and conclusory statements about the teachings of references. *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has further stated that, to support combining or modifying references, there must be **particular** evidence from the prior art as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, **would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed**. *In re Kotzab*, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Respectfully, the Office Action fails to meet the requirements for a showing of obviousness under § 103. First, the cited combination of references fails to teach recitations of various of the dependent claims. For example, Claim 2 includes the leg length recitations and, accordingly, is separately patentable for the reasons discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of independent Claim 18. (*See also*, Claim 29).

Claims 3 and 4 include particular recitations of leg lengths that provide the desired substantially flat surface at the end of the core for different core diameter ranges. There is no basis in the kraft preforms of Bisbee relied on in the Office Action to support the assertion that the selection of these dimensions "would have involved a mere change in size of a component ... recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art." (Office Action, p. 6). Accordingly, Claims 3-4 are separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claims 27, 28, 30 and 31).

Contrary to the Section 102 rejections of Claim 5, there is no disclosure in Bisbee of the adhesive layer, as discussed with reference to Claim 1 above, nonetheless the particular placement of the adhesive layer recited in Claim 5. Accordingly, Claim 3 is separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claim 32).

Claim 6 recites that the "protection members directly contacts the core without an adhesive layer therebetween." As discussed above, Bisbee includes a first conductor 34 between the kraft preforms and the core. Thus, Bisbee clearly does not disclose or suggest a perform that "directly contacts the core." Accordingly, Claim 6 is separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claim 29 ("abutting ...the core")).

As the Office Action objected to Claim 7 under Section 112 and stated the claim "was not understood," Applicants provide these further comments. (Office Action, p. 4). Claim 7 includes recitations related to "mating angles at an overlapping region" and "without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region." Accordingly, Claim 7 is separately patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of independent Claim 18. (*See also*, Claim 38).

Claim 16 recites that the "polymeric material is stable at 150 degrees centigrade ofr at least about 100 hours." As noted in the specification, such a material property was discovered by the present inventors to be "beneficial" for particular embodiments of an electromagnetic device. (specification, p. 11). The Office Action cites to Sine and the potting compound discussed therein in rejecting Claim 16. (Office Action, p. 9). Applicants submit a potting compound is not analogous to the recited polymeric protection members of the present invention. The mere fact that materials are known capable of meeting the temperature conditions recited in Claim 16 does not render the claim obvious. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 16 should be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons. (*See also*, Claims 21 and 35).

Furthermore, Applicant submits that the references cannot properly be combined in the manner relied on in the Office Action. For example, Sines is directed to a distinct application from Bisbee and there is no evidence from the references of any motivation to combine Sines and Bisbee in the manner relied on in the Office Action. Hapberg and Virsbreg both relate to an outer protective layer. In contrast, Bisbee relates to an electrically insulating layer between conductors using kraft preforms. There is no evidence in the

references providing any motivation to combine the references in the manner relied on in the Office Action. Similarly, Tung relates to a compression-molded magnetic resin layer on an inductor. (Tung, Abstract). There is simply no basis to motivate one of skill in the art to select a polyethylene material mentioned in Tung for such an embedded resin layer in place of the kraft preforms of Bisbee. In essence, Tung merely notes the existence of polyethylene materials, a fact not disputed by Applicants, it does not provide any motivation to use the same in place of the kraft preforms of Bisbee. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the Office Action simply does not meet the requirements described above for combining references in a Section 103 rejection and the Section 103 rejections should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

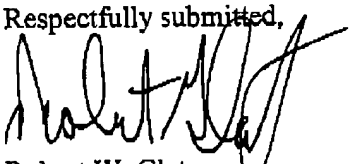
The New Claims are Patentable:

Each of the new claims is a dependent claim and is patentable at least based on its dependence from one of the independent claims discussed above. The recitations of the dependent claims further distinguish over Bisbee and they are each separately patentable based on the recitations therein.

Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that, for the reasons discussed above, the references cited in the present rejections do not disclose or suggest the present invention as claimed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request allowance of all the pending claims and passing this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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In re: Puigcerver et al.
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Carey Gregory
March 28, 2003

VERSION WITH CHANGES INDICATED

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 9-19 with the following:

--Referring now to the illustration of **Figure 4A**, the assembly **300** of **Figure 3A** with protection members **305** positioned around all sharp edges of the core **302** and a wire **440** wrapped therearound **400** is illustrated. The wire **440** further includes end connectors **442, 444**. Otherwise, like numbered elements **407, 409, 410** shown in **Figure 4A** correspond to similarly numbered elements **307, 309, 310** of **Figure 3A** and will not be further described herein. Similarly, **Figure 4B** illustrates the assembly **350** of **Figure 3B** with a protection member **355** fully positioned around both the outer diameter sharp edges and the inner diameter sharp edges and a wire **490** wrapped thereabouts. The wire **490** includes end connectors **492, 494**. Otherwise, like numbered elements **450, 452, 455, 457, 459, 460** shown in **Figure 4B** correspond to those **350, 352, 355, 357, 359, 360** described and shown in **Figure 3B** and will not be described further herein.--

Please replace the abstract at page 25 with the following:

--Electromagnetic devices are provided including an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof. A plurality of polymeric protection members are wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core. The protection members have a short leg positioned adjacent an end of the core. [The short leg may have a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core. In various embodiments, an adhesive layer may be provided between the protection members and the core.] A coated wire is wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the polymeric protection members so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core. Polymeric protection members and methods for manufacturing such members and for fabricating devices using such members are also provided.--

In the Claims:

Please replace Claims 7, 14, 18, 19, 24, 29, 33, 38 and 56 with the following:

7. (Amended) The device of Claim 1 wherein [ones] at least one of the protection members further [comprise] comprises a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection members when the protection members are wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of one of the sharp edges of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

14. (Amended) The device of Claim 1 wherein the protection members comprise a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection members caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

18. (Amended) An electromagnetic device comprising:

an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof;

a plurality of polymeric protection members wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core, [ones of] at least one of the protection members having at least one short leg positioned adjacent at least one end of the core, wherein the short leg has a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when the at least one protection [members are] member is wrapped around the core; and

a coated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the polymeric protection members so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core.

19. (Amended) The device of Claim 18 wherein the protection members comprise a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection members caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

24. (Amended) The device of Claim 18 wherein ones of the protection members further comprise a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection members when the protection members are wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of one of the sharp edges of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

29. (Amended) A protection member for a device including a sharp-edged core and an elongate member wrapped therearound, the protection member comprising [an] a polymeric L-shaped strip having a short leg configured to be positioned adjacent an end of the core, abutting a circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core, and a long leg extending substantially transversely from the short leg so as to be positioned adjacent a circumferential face of the core, wherein the short leg has a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when wrapped around the core.

33. (Amended) The device of Claim 29 wherein the protection member comprises a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection member caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

38. (Amended) The device of Claim 29 wherein the protection member further comprises a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of the sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

56. (Amended) An electromagnetic device comprising:

an electrically conductive core having at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge;

at least one polymeric protection member wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core, the at least one protection member further comprising a first end and a second end thereof,

the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the at least one protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region; and

an insulated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the at least one polymeric protection member so as to be displaced from the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core.

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… honor ⟨took no ~ for his kindly act⟩ b : RECOGNITION, ACKNOWLEDGMENT ⟨quite willing to accept undeserved ~⟩ 7 : recognition by name of a person contributing to a performance (as a film or telecast) ⟨the opening ~s⟩ 8 a : recognition by a school or college that a student has fulfilled a requirement leading to a degree b : CREDIT HOUR *syn* see BELIEF, INFLUENCE

²credit *vt* [partly fr. ¹credit; partly fr. L *creditus*, pp.] (1541) 1 : to supply goods on credit to 2 : to trust in the truth of : BELIEVE 3 archaic : to bring credit or honor upon 4 a : to enter upon the credit side of an account b : to place an amount to the credit of ⟨~ his account with ten dollars⟩ 5 a : to consider usu. favorably as the source, agent, or performer of an action or the possessor of a trait ⟨~s him with an excellent sense of humor⟩ b : to attribute to some person ⟨they ~ the invention to him⟩ *syn* see ASCRIBE

cred·it·able \ˈkre-di-tə-bəl\ *adj* (1526) 1 : worthy of belief 2 : sufficiently good to bring esteem or praise 3 : worthy of commercial credit 4 : capable of being assigned — cred·it·abil·i·ty \ˌkre-di-tə-ˈbi-lə-tē\ *n* — cred·it·able·ness \ˈkre-di-tə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — cred·it·ably \-blē\ *adv*

credit card *n* (1888) : a card authorizing purchases on credit

credit hour *n* (ca. 1927) : the unit of measuring educational credit usu. based on the number of classroom hours per week throughout a term

credit line *n* (1914) 1 : a line, note, or name that acknowledges the source of an item (as a news dispatch or television program) 2 : LINE OF CREDIT

cred·i·tor \ˈkre-di-tər, -ˌtȯr\ *n* (15c) : one to whom a debt is owed; *esp* : a person to whom money or goods are due

credit union *n* (1881) : a cooperative association that makes small loans to its members at low interest rates

cred·it·wor·thy \ˈkre-dit-ˌwər-thē\ *adj* (1924) : financially sound enough to justify the extension of credit — cred·it·wor·thi·ness *n*

cre·do \ˈkrē-(ˌ)dō, ˈkrā-\ *n*, *pl* credos [ME, fr. L, I believe] (12c) : CREED

cre·du·li·ty \kri-ˈdü-lə-tē, -ˈdyü-\ *n* (15c) : readiness or willingness to believe esp. on slight or uncertain evidence

cred·u·lous \ˈkre-jə-ləs\ *adj* [L *credulus*, fr. *credere*] (1576) 1 : ready to believe esp. on slight or uncertain evidence 2 : proceeding from credulity — cred·u·lous·ly *adv* — cred·u·lous·ness *n*

Cree \ˈkrē\ *n*, *pl* Cree or Crees [CanF *Cris*, pl., short for *Cristinaux*, fr. Ojibwa dial. *kiristino*, sing., member of a band living south of James Bay] (1744) 1 : a member of an American Indian people of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan 2 : the Algonquian language of the Cree people

creed \ˈkrēd\ *n* [ME *crede*, fr. OE *crēda*, fr. L *credo* (first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds), fr. *credere* to believe, trust, entrust; akin to OIr *cretid* he believes, Skt *śrad-dadhāti*] (bef. 12c) 1 : a brief authoritative formula of religious belief 2 : a set of fundamental beliefs; *also* : a guiding principle — creed·al or cre·dal \ˈkrē-dᵊl\ *adj*

creek \ˈkrēk, ˈkrik\ *n* [ME *crike*, *creke*, fr. ON *-kriki* bend] (13c) 1 *chiefly Brit* : a small inlet or bay narrower and extending farther inland than a cove 2 : a natural stream of water normally smaller than and often tributary to a river 3 *archaic* : a narrow or winding passage — up the creek : in a difficult or perplexing situation

Creek \ˈkrēk\ *n* (1725) 1 : an American Indian confederacy of peoples chiefly of Muskogean stock of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida 2 : a member of any of the Creek peoples 3 : the Muskogean language of the Creek Indians

¹creel \ˈkrē(ə)l\ *n* [ME *crelle*, *crele*] (14c) 1 : a wicker basket (as for holding newly caught fish) 2 : a bar with skewers for holding bobbins in a spinning machine

²creel *vt* (1844) : to put (caught fish) in a creel

¹creep \ˈkrēp\ *vi* crept \ˈkrept\; creep·ing [ME *crepen*, fr. OE *crēopan*; akin to ON *krjūpa* to creep] (bef. 12c) 1 a : to move along with the body prone and close to the ground b : to move slowly on hands and knees 2 a : to go very slowly ⟨the hours *crept* by⟩ b : to go timidly or cautiously so as to escape notice ⟨she *crept* away from the festive scene⟩ c : to enter or advance gradually so as to be almost unnoticed ⟨age creeps up on us⟩ ⟨a note of irritation *crept* into her voice⟩ 3 : to have the sensation of being covered with creeping things ⟨the thought made her flesh ~⟩ 4 *of a plant* : to spread or grow over a surface rooting at intervals or clinging with tendrils, stems, or aerial roots 5 a : to slip or gradually shift position b : to change shape permanently from prolonged stress or exposure to high temperatures

²creep *n* (1818) 1 : a movement of or like creeping ⟨traffic moving at a creep⟩ 2 : a distressing sensation like that caused by the creeping of insects over one's flesh; *esp* : a feeling of apprehension or horror — usu. used in pl. with *the* ⟨that gives me the *creeps*⟩ 3 : a feed trough or pen that young animals can enter while adults are excluded 4 : the slow change of dimensions of an object from prolonged exposure to high temperature or stress 5 : an unpleasant or obnoxious person

creep·age \ˈkrē-pij\ *n* (1903) : gradual movement : CREEP

creep·er \ˈkrē-pər\ *n* (bef. 12c) 1 : one that creeps: as a : a creeping plant b : a bird (as of the family Certhiidae) that creeps about on trees or bushes searching for insects c : a creeping insect or reptile 2 : any of various devices used for creeping: as a : a fixture with iron points worn on the shoe to prevent slipping b : a low wheeled platform for supporting the body when working under an automobile 3 : a one-piece garment for a child at the crawling age

creep·ing \ˈkrē-piŋ\ *adj* (14c) : developing or advancing by slow imperceptible degrees ⟨a period of ~ inflation⟩

creeping eruption *n* (1926) : a skin disorder marked by a spreading eruption and caused esp. by larvae (as of hookworms not normally parasitic in humans) burrowing beneath the human skin

creepy \ˈkrē-pē\ *adj* creep·i·er; -est (1883) 1 : producing a nervous shivery apprehension ⟨~ things were crawling over us⟩ ⟨a ~ horror story⟩ 2 : of, relating to, or being a creep : annoyingly unpleasant — creep·i·ly \-pə-lē\ *adv* — creep·i·ness \-pē-nəs\ *n*

… *n pl* [blend of *cremated* and *remains*] (1947) : the cremated human body

cre·mate \ˈkrē-ˌmāt, kri-ˈ\ *vt* cre·mat·ed; cre·mat·ing [L *crematus*, pp. of *cremare* to burn up, cremate] (1874) : to reduce (as a dead body) to ashes by burning — cre·ma·tion \kri-ˈmā-shən\ *n*

cre·ma·to·ri·um \ˌkrē-mə-ˈtōr-ē-əm, ˌkre-, -ˈtȯr-\ *n*, *pl* -ri·ums or -ria \-ē-ə\ (1880) : CREMATORY

cre·ma·to·ry \ˈkrē-mə-ˌtōr-ē, ˈkre-, -ˌtȯr-\ *n*, *pl* -ries (1876) : a furnace for cremating; *also* : an establishment containing such a furnace — crematory *adj*

crème or creme \ˈkrem *also* ˈkrēm or ˈkrām\ *n*, *pl* crèmes or cremes \ˈkrem(z), ˈkrēmz\ [F, fr. OF *cresme* — more at CREAM] (ca. 1821) 1 : a sweet liqueur 2 : cream or a preparation made with or resembling cream used in cooking 3 : CREAM 2b

crème an·glaise \-äŋ-ˈglāz, -aŋ-, -äⁿ-ˈglez\ *n* [F, lit., English cream] (1975) : a vanilla-flavored custard sauce usu. served with desserts

crème brû·lée \-brü-ˈlā, -brü-\ *n* [F, lit., scorched cream] (1886) : a rich custard topped with caramelized sugar

crème car·a·mel \-kar-ə-ˈmel, or see CARAMEL\ *n* [F, lit., caramel cream] (1906) : a custard that has been baked with caramel sauce

crème de ca·cao \ˈkrem-də-ˈkō-(ˌ)kō; ˌkrem-də-kə-ˈkau̇, -kə-ˈkā-(ˌ)ō\ *n* [F, lit., cream of cacao] (1904) : a sweet brown or colorless liqueur flavored with cacao beans and vanilla

crème de la crème \ˈkrem-də-lä-ˈkrem, -lə-\ *n* [F, lit., cream of the cream] (1848) : the very best

crème de menthe \ˈkrem-də-ˈmen(t)th, ˈkrēm-, -ˈmint, ˈkrem-də-ˈmäⁿt\ *n* [F, lit., cream of mint] (1901) : a sweet green or colorless mint-flavored liqueur

crème fraîche or crème fraiche \ˈkrem-ˈfresh *also* ˈkrēm- or ˈkrām-\ *n* [F, lit., fresh cream] (1950) : heavy cream thickened and slightly soured with buttermilk and often served on fruit

cre·nate \ˈkrē-ˌnāt\ or cre·nat·ed \-ˌnā-təd\ *adj* [NL *crenatus*, fr. ML *crena* notch] (1794) : having the margin or surface cut into rounded scallops ⟨a ~ leaf⟩

cre·na·tion \kri-ˈnā-shən\ *n* (1846) 1 a : a crenate formation; *esp* : one of the rounded projections on an edge (as of a coin) b : the quality or state of being crenate 2 : shrinkage of red blood cells resulting in crenate margins

cren·el·lat·ed or cren·el·at·ed \ˈkre-nᵊl-ˌā-təd\ *adj* [F *créneler* to furnish with embrasures, fr. OF *quernelier*, fr. *kernel*, *crenel* embrasure, dim. of *cren* notch, fr. *crener* to notch; akin to ML *crena*] (ca. 1823) : having crenellations

cren·el·la·tion *also* cren·el·a·tion \ˌkre-nᵊl-ˈā-shən\ *n* (1849) 1 : BATTLEMENT 2 : any of the embrasures alternating with merlons in a battlement — see BATTLEMENT illustration

cren·u·lat·ed \ˈkren-yə-ˌlā-təd\ or cren·u·late \-lət, -ˌlāt\ *adj* [NL *crenulatus*, fr. *crenula*, dim. of ML *crena*] (1794) : having an irregularly wavy or serrate outline ⟨a ~ shoreline⟩ — cren·u·la·tion \ˌkren-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*

cre·ole \ˈkrē-ˌōl\ *adj* (1748) 1 *often cap* : of or relating to Creoles or their language 2 *often cap* : relating to or being highly seasoned food typically prepared with rice, okra, tomatoes, and peppers ⟨shrimp ~⟩

Cre·ole \ˈkrē-ˌōl\ *n* [F *créole*, fr. Sp *criollo*, fr. Pg *crioulo* white person born in the colonies] (1737) 1 : a person of European descent born esp. in the West Indies or Spanish America 2 : a white person descended from early French or Spanish settlers of the U.S. Gulf states and preserving their speech and culture 3 : a person of mixed French or Spanish and black descent speaking a dialect of French or Spanish 4 a : a language evolved from pidginized French that is spoken by blacks in southern Louisiana b : HAITIAN c *not cap* : a language that has evolved from a pidgin but serves as the native language of a speech community

cre·ol·ise *Brit var of* CREOLIZE

cre·ol·ize \ˈkrē-ə-ˌlīz, ˈkrē-ˌō-\ *vt* -ized; -iz·ing (ca. 1932) : to cause (a pidginized language) to become a creole in a speech community — cre·ol·i·za·tion \ˌkrē-ə-lə-ˈzā-shən, ˌkrē-(ˌ)ō-\ *n*

¹cre·o·sote \ˈkrē-ə-ˌsōt\ *n* [G *Kreosot*, fr. Gk *kreas* flesh + *sōtēr* preserver, fr. *sōzein* to preserve, fr. *sōs* safe (prob. akin to Skt *tavīti* he is strong); fr. its antiseptic properties — more at RAW] (1835) 1 : a clear or yellowish flammable oily liquid mixture of phenolic compounds obtained by the distillation of wood tar esp. from beech wood 2 : a brownish oily liquid consisting chiefly of aromatic hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar and used esp. as a wood preservative 3 : a dark brown or black flammable tar deposited from esp. wood smoke on the walls of a chimney

²creosote *vt* -sot·ed; -sot·ing (1846) : to treat with creosote

creosote bush *n* (1846) : a resinous desert shrub (*Larrea tridentata*) of the caltrop family found in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico

crepe or crêpe \ˈkrāp\ *n* [F *crêpe* — more at CRAPE] (1797) 1 : a light crinkled fabric woven of any of various fibers 2 : CRAPE 2 3 : crude rubber in the form of nearly white to brown crinkled sheets used esp. for shoe soles ⟨crepe-soled shoes⟩ 4 : a small very thin pancake — crepe *adj* — crep·ey or crepy \ˈkrā-pē\ *adj*

crepe de chine or crêpe de chine \ˌkrāp-də-ˈshēn\ *n*, *often cap 2d C* [F *crêpe de Chine*, lit., China crepe] (1872) : a soft fine or sheer clothing crepe esp. of silk

crepe myrtle or crêpe myrtle *n* (1916) : CRAPE MYRTLE

crepe paper *n* (1897) : paper with a crinkled or puckered texture

crêpe su·zette \ˌkrāp-sü-ˈzet\ *n*, *pl* crêpes suzette \ˌkrāp(s)-sü-ˈzet\ or crêpe suzettes \ˌkrāp-sü-ˈzets\ *often cap S* [F *crêpe Suzette*, prob. fr. *Suzette*, nickname of Suzanne Reichenberg †1924 Fr. actress] (1922) : a thin folded or rolled pancake in a hot orange-butter sauce that is sprinkled with a liqueur (as cognac or curaçao) and set ablaze for serving

crep·i·tant \ˈkre-pə-tənt\ *adj* (1855) : having or making a crackling sound ⟨~ sounds in breathing⟩

crep·i·tate \ˈkre-pə-ˌtāt\ *vi* -tat·ed; -tat·ing [L *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* to crackle, freq. of *crepare* to rattle, crack] (ca. 1828) : to make a crackling sound : CRACKLE — crep·i·ta·tion \ˌkre-pə-ˈtā-shən\ *n*

cre·pon \ˈkrā-ˌpän\ *n* [F, fr. *crêpe*] (ca. 1864) : a heavy crepe fabric with lengthwise crinkles

crept *past and past part of* CREEP

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kop-je or kop-pie \'kä-pē\ n [Afrik koppie] (1848) : a small hill esp. on the African veld
kor var of COR
Ko-ran \kə-'ran, -'rän; 'kōr-,an, 'kȯr-\ n [Ar qur'ān] (ca. 1615) : the book composed of sacred writings accepted by Muslims as revelations made to Muhammad by Allah through the angel Gabriel — Ko-ran-ic \kə-'ra-nik\ adj
Ko-rat \kō-'rät, kō-\ n [Korat province, Thailand] (1967) : any of a breed of shorthaired domestic cats originating in Thailand and having a heart-shaped face, a silver-blue coat, and green eyes
ko-re \'kō-(,)rā, 'kō-\ n, pl ko-rai \-,rī, -(,)rā\ [Gk korē girl; akin to Gk koros boy — more at CRESCENT] (1920) : an ancient Greek statue of a clothed young woman standing with feet together
Ko-re-an \kə-'rē-ən, esp Southern (,)kō-\ n (1600) 1 : a native or inhabitant of Korea 2 : the language of the Korean people — Korean adj
ko-ru-na \'kȯr-ə-,nä, 'kär-\ n, pl ko-ru-ny \-ə-nē\ or korunas or ko-run \'kȯr-ən, 'kär-\ [Czech, lit., crown, fr. L corona — more at CROWN] (1930) — see MONEY table
¹ko-sher \'kō-shər\ adj [Yiddish, fr. Heb kāshēr fit, proper] (1851) 1 a : sanctioned by Jewish law; esp : ritually fit for use (~ meat) b : selling or serving food ritually fit according to Jewish law (a ~ restaurant) 2 : being proper, acceptable, or satisfactory (found things going on that were not ~ —Homer Bigart)
²kosher vt ko-shered; ko-sher-ing \-sh(ə-)riŋ\ (1871) : to make kosher
³kosher n (1886) : the observance of kosher practices — used in the phrase keep kosher
ko-to \'kō-(,)tō\ n [Jp] (1795) : a long Japanese zither having 13 silk strings
kou-miss \kü-'mis, 'kü-məs\ n [Russ kumys, of Turkic origin; akin to Turk kumız koumiss] (1598) : a beverage of fermented mare's milk made orig. by the nomadic peoples of central Asia
kou-prey \'kü-,prā\ n [Khmer kǒ:prey] (1940) : a short-haired ox (Bos sauveli) of forests of Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam having a large dewlap
kou-ros \'kü-,rōs\ n, pl kou-roi \-(,)rȯi\ [Gk kouros, koros boy — more at CRESCENT] (1920) : an ancient Greek statue of a nude male youth standing with the left leg forward and arms at the sides
¹kow-tow \(,)kau̇-'tau̇, 'kau̇-,\ n [Chin (Beijing) kòutóu, fr. kòu to knock + tóu head] (1804) : an act of kowtowing
²kowtow vi (1826) 1 : to show obsequious deference : FAWN 2 : to kneel and touch the forehead to the ground in token of homage, worship, or deep respect
KP \,kā-'pē\ n [kitchen police] (1918) 1 : an enlisted man detailed to assist the cooks in a military mess 2 : the work of KPs
¹kraal \'kröl, 'kräl\ n [Afrik, fr. Pg curral pen for cattle, enclosure, fr. (assumed) VL currale enclosure for vehicles — more at CORRAL] (1731) 1 a : a village of southern African natives b : the native village community 2 : an enclosure for animals esp. in southern Africa
²kraal vt (1827) : to pen in a kraal
kraft \'kraft, 'kräft\ n, often attrib [G, lit., strength, fr. OHG — more at CRAFT] (1906) : a strong paper or paperboard made from wood pulp produced from wood chips boiled in an alkaline solution containing sodium sulfate
krait \'krīt\ n [Hindi karait] (1874) : any of a genus (Bungarus) of brightly banded extremely venomous nocturnal elapid snakes of Pakistan, India, southeastern Asia, and adjacent islands
kra-ken \'krä-kən\ n [Norw dial.] (1755) : a fabulous Scandinavian sea monster
kra-ter \'krā-tər, krā-'ter\ n [Gk kratēr — more at CRATER] (ca. 1736) : a jar or vase of classical antiquity having a large round body and a wide mouth and used for mixing wine and water
K ration \'kā-\ n [A. B. Keys b1904 Am. physiologist] (ca. 1940) : a lightweight packaged ration of emergency foods developed for the U.S. armed forces in World War II
kraut \'krau̇t\ n [G, cabbage, fr. OHG krūt] (1835) 1 : SAUERKRAUT 2 often cap : GERMAN — usu. used disparagingly
Krebs cycle \'krebz-\ n [H. A. Krebs] (1941) : a sequence of reactions in the living organism in which oxidation of acetic acid or acetyl equivalent provides energy for storage in phosphate bonds (as in ATP) — called also citric acid cycle, tricarboxylic acid cycle
krem-lin \'krem-lən\ n [obs. G Kremelien the citadel of Moscow, ultim. fr. ORuss kremlĭ] (1662) 1 : the citadel of a Russian city 2 cap [the Kremlin, citadel of Moscow and seat of government of Russia and formerly of the U.S.S.R.] : the Russian government
krem-lin-ol-o-gy \,krem-lə-'nä-lə-jē\ n, often cap (1958) : the study of the policies and practices of the Soviet government — krem-lin-ol-o-gist \-jist\ n, often cap
krep-lach \'krep-lək, -,läk\ n [Yiddish kreplekh, pl. of krepl filled dumpling] (ca. 1892) : square or triangular dumplings filled with ground meat or cheese, boiled or fried, and usu. served in soup
kreu-zer \'krȯit-sər\ n [G, fr. Kreuz cross; fr. its markings] (1547) : a small coin formerly used in Austria and Germany
krill \'kril\ n [Norw kril fry of fish] (1907) : planktonic crustaceans and larvae (order Euphausiacea) that constitute the principal food of baleen whales
krim-mer \'kri-mər\ n [G, fr. Krim Crimea] (1834) : a gray fur made from the pelts of young lambs of the Crimean Peninsula region
Krio \'krē-ō\ n [Krio, speaker of Krio, Krio language, perh. fr. Yoruba Kiriyó Christian, ultim. fr. Pg crioulo Creole] (1955) : an English-based creole spoken in Sierra Leone
kris \'krēs\ n [Malay kěris] (ca. 1580) : a Malay or Indonesian dagger with a ridged serpentine blade
Krish-na \'krish-nə, 'krēsh-\ n [Skt Kṛṣṇa] (1864) : a deity or deified hero of later Hinduism worshiped as an incarnation of Vishnu
Krish-na-ism \-,i-zəm\ n (1883) : a widespread form of Hindu religion characterized by the worship of Krishna
Kriss Krin-gle \'kris-'kriŋ-gəl\ n [modif. of G Christkindl Christ child, Christmas gift, dim. of Christkind Christ child] (1830) : SANTA CLAUS
¹kro-na \'krō-nə\ n, pl kro-nor \-,nȯr, -nər\ [Sw, lit., crown] (1875) — see MONEY table
²kro-na \'krō-nə\ n, pl kro-nur \-nər\ [Icel króna, lit., crown] (1886) — see MONEY table
¹kro-ne \'krō-nə\ n, pl kro-ner \-nər\ [Dan, lit., crown] (1885) — see MONEY table
²kro-ne \'krō-nə\ n, pl kro-nen \-nən\ [G, lit., crown] (1895) 1 : the basic monetary unit of Austria from 1892 to 1925 2 : a coin representing one krone
Kro-neck-er delta \'krō-ne-kər-\ n [Leopold Kronecker †1891 German mathematician] (1926) : a function of two variables that is 1 when the variables have the same value and is 0 when they have different values
Kru-ger-rand \'krü-gə(r)-,rand, -,ränd, -,ränt\ n [S.J.P. Kruger + rand] (1967) : a one-ounce gold coin of the Republic of So. Africa
krumm-holz \'krüm-,hōlts\ n, pl krummholz [G, fr. krumm crooked + Holz wood] (1903) : stunted forest characteristic of timberline
krumm-horn also krum-horn \'krəm-,hȯrn\ n [G Krummhorn, fr. krumm curved + Horn horn] (ca. 1696) : a Renaissance double-reed woodwind instrument consisting of a curved boxwood tube and having a pierced cap covering the reed
kryp-ton \'krip-,tän\ n [Gk, neut. of kryptos hidden — more at CRYPT] (1898) : a colorless relatively inert gaseous element found in air at about one part per million and used esp. in electric lamps — see ELEMENT table
Ksha-tri-ya \'ksha-trē-ə, 'cha-\ n [Skt kṣatriya, fr. kṣatra dominion — more at CHECK] (1794) : a Hindu of an upper caste traditionally assigned to governing and military occupations
Ku-che-an \kü-'chē-ən\ n [Kucha, Kuche, Sinkiang, China] (ca. …) : TOCHARIAN B
ku-chen \'kü-kən, -kən\ n, pl kuchen [G, cake, fr. OHG kuocho — more at CAKE] (1854) : any of various coffee cakes made from sweet yeast dough
ku-do \'kü-(,)dō, 'kyü-\ n, pl kudos [back-formation fr. kudos (taken as a pl.)] (1926) 1 : AWARD, HONOR (a score of honorary degrees and other ~s —Time) 2 : COMPLIMENT, PRAISE (to all three should go some kind of special ~ for refusing to succumb —Al Hine)
usage Some commentators hold that since kudos is a singular, kudos cannot be used as a plural and that the word kudo is impossible. But kudo does exist; it is simply one of the most recent words created by back-formation from another word misunderstood as a plural. Kudos was introduced into English in the 19th century; it was used in texts where a reader unfamiliar with Greek could not be sure whether it was singular or plural. By the 1920s it began to appear as a plural, and about 25 years later kudo began to appear. It may have begun in misunderstanding, but then so did cherry and pea.
ku-dos \'kü-,däs, 'kyü-, -,dōs\ n [Gk kydos] (1831) 1 : fame and renown resulting from an act or achievement : PRESTIGE 2 : praise given for achievement
ku-du \'kü-(,)dü\ n, pl kudu or kudus [Afrik koedoe] (1777) : a large grayish brown African antelope (Tragelaphus strepsiceros) with large annulated spirally twisted horns; also : a related antelope (T. …)
kud-zu \'kůd-(,)zü, 'kəd-\ n [Jp kuzu] (1876) : an Asian leguminous vine (Pueraria lobata syn. P. thunbergiana) that is used for forage and erosion control and that is often a serious weed in the southeastern U.S.
ku-gel \'kü-gəl\ n [Yiddish kugl, fr. MHG kugel ball — more at CUDGEL] (1846) : a baked pudding (as of potatoes or noodles) usu. served as a side dish
Ku Klux-er \'kü-'klək-sər also 'kyü- or 'klü-\ n (1880) : a member of the Ku Klux Klan — Ku Klux-ism \-'klək-,si-zəm\ n
Ku Klux Klan \'kü-'kləks-'klan also 'kyü- or 'klü-\ n (1868) 1 : a post-Civil War secret society advocating white supremacy 2 : a 20th century secret fraternal group held to confine its membership to American-born white Christians
ku-lak \'kü-,lak, -,läk, kü-'\ n [Russ, lit., fist] (1877) 1 : a prosperous or wealthy peasant farmer in 19th century Russia 2 : a farmer characterized by Communists as having excessive wealth
kul-tur \ku̇l-'tu̇r\ n, often cap [G, fr. L cultura culture] (1914) 1 : CULTURE 5 2 : culture emphasizing practical efficiency and individual subordination to the state 3 : German culture held to be superior … by militant Nazi and Hohenzollern expansionists
Kul-tur-kampf \-,kämpf\ n [G, fr. Kultur + Kampf conflict] … : conflict between civil government and religious authorities esp. over control of education and church appointments
ku-miss var of KOUMISS
küm-mel \'ki-məl\ n [G, lit., caraway seed, fr. OHG kumīn …] (1864) : a colorless liqueur flavored principally with caraway seeds
kum-quat \'kəm-,kwät\ n [Chin (Guangdong) gām-gwāt, fr. gām gold + gwāt citrus fruit] (1699) : any of several small yellow to orange citrus fruits with sweet spongy rind and somewhat acid pulp that are used chiefly for preserves; also : a tree or shrub (genus …) of the rue family that bears kumquats
kun-da-li-ni \,ku̇n-də-'lē-nē, ,kən-\ n, often cap [Skt kuṇḍalinī, fem. of kuṇḍalin circular, coiled, fr. kuṇḍala ring] (1905) : the yogic life force that is held to lie coiled at the base of the spine until it is aroused and sent to the head to trigger enlightenment
Kung \'ku̇ŋ, 'küŋ; in !Kung the initial sound is a … \ n, pl Kung or Kungs (1926) 1 : a member of a people of southern … — usu. preceded in writing by ! 2 : the Khoisan language of the … people — usu. preceded in writing by !
kung fu \,kəŋ-'fü, ,ku̇ŋ-\ n [Chin (Beijing) gōngfu …] … : any of various Chinese arts of self-defense like karate …
kunz-ite \'ku̇n(t)-,sīt\ n [G. F. Kunz †1932 Am. gem expert] … spodumene that occurs in pinkish lilac crystals and is used as a gem
Kurd \'ku̇rd, 'kərd\ n (1595) : a member of a pastoral … people who inhabit a plateau region in adjoining parts of … Iraq, Syria, Armenia, and Azerbaijan — Kurd-ish … adj
Kurdish n (1813) : the Iranian language of the Kurds
Kur-di-stan \,ku̇r-də-'stan, ,kər-\ n [Kurdistan, Asia] … : an oriental rug woven by the Kurds and noted for fine colors …
kur-gan \ku̇r-'gän, -'gan\ n [Russ, of Turkic origin; akin to … gan fortress, castle] (1889) : a burial mound of eastern Europe and Siberia
kur-ra-jong \'kər-ə-,jäŋ, 'kə-rə-, -,jȯŋ\ n [Dharuk (Aboriginal language of the Port Jackson area) garrajung] (18…) : any of various Australian trees or shrubs (family Sterculiaceae) …

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...figu·ra·tion \(,)prē-,fi-gyə-'rā-shən, -gə-\ n (14c) 1 : the act of prefiguring : the state of being prefigured 2 : something that prefigures

...fig·ur·a·tive \prē-'fi-gyə-rə-tiv, -gə-\ adj (1504) : of, relating to, or showing by prefiguration — pre·fig·ur·a·tive·ly adv — pre·fig·ur·a·tive·ness n

...figure \prē-'fi-gyər, esp Brit -'fi-gər\ vt [ME, fr. LL praefigurare, fr. L prae- pre- + figurare to shape, picture, fr. figura figure] (15c) 1 : to show, suggest, or announce by an antecedent type, image, or likeness 2 : to picture or imagine beforehand : FORESEE — pre·fig·ure·ment \-mənt\ n

...fix vt [ME, fr. MF prefixer, fr. pre- + fixer to fix, fr. fix fixed, fr. L ... — more at FIX] (15c) 1 \(,)prē-'fiks\ : to fix or appoint beforehand 2 \'prē-, prē-\ [partly fr. ²prefix] : to place in front; esp : to add as a prefix (~ a syllable to a word)

...fix \'prē-,fiks\ n [NL praefixum, fr. L, neut. of praefixus, pp. of praefigere to fasten before, fr. prae- + figere to fasten — more at FIX] (1646) 1 : an affix attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form — compare SUFFIX 2 : a title used before a person's name — pre·fix·al \'prē-,fik-səl, prē-'\ adj

...fix \same as ²\ adj (1971) : characterized by placement of an operator before its operand or before its two operands if it is a binary operator — compare INFIX, POSTFIX

...cus \(,)prē-'fō-kəs\ vt (1948) : to focus beforehand (as automobile headlights before installation)

...form \'prē-,fȯrm, (,)prē-'\ vt [L praeformare, fr. prae- + formare to form, fr. forma form] (1601) 1 : to form or shape beforehand 2 : to shape to approximate preliminary shape and size — pre·form \'prē-,fȯrm\ n

...for·ma·tion \,prē-fȯr-'mā-shən\ n (1732) 1 : previous formation 2 : a now discredited theory that every germ cell contains the organism of its kind fully formed and that development involves merely an increase in size — compare EPIGENESIS 1, HOMUNCULUS 2 — pre·for·ma·tion·ist \-sh(ə-)nist\ n or adj

...fron·tal \(,)prē-'frən-tᵊl\ adj (1854) : anterior to or involving the anterior part of a frontal structure (a ~ bone)

...frontal n (1854) : a prefrontal part (as a bone)

...gan·gli·on·ic \,prē-,gaŋ-glē-'ä-nik\ adj (1895) : proximal to a ganglion; specif : of, relating to, or being a usu. medullated axon arising from a cell body in the central nervous system and terminating in an autonomic ganglion — compare POSTGANGLIONIC

...na·ble \'preg-nə-bəl\ adj [alter. of ME prenable, fr. MF — more at PREHENSILE] (14c) : vulnerable to capture (a ~ fort) — preg·na·bil·i·ty \,preg-nə-'bi-lə-tē\ n

...nan·cy \'preg-nən(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (15c) 1 : the quality of being pregnant (as in meaning) 2 : the condition of being pregnant : GESTATION 3 : an instance of being pregnant

...nant \'preg-nənt\ adj [ME preignant, fr. MF, fr. prp. of preindre, fr. L premere — more at PRESS] (14c) archaic : COGENT

...nant adj [ME, fr. L praegnant-, praegnans, alter. of praegnas, fr. prae- + -gnas (akin to gignere to give birth to) — more at KIN] 1 : abounding in fancy, wit, or resourcefulness : INVENTIVE (all ... been said ... by great and ~ artists —Times Lit. Supp.) 2 : rich in significance or implication : MEANINGFUL, PROFOUND (the ~ ... of the Bible —Edmund Wilson) (a ~ pause) 3 : containing unborn young within the body : GRAVID 4 : having possibilities of important results or consequence : involving important issues : MOMENTOUS ... inspiration from the heroic achievements of that ~ age — ...) 5 obs : INCLINED, DISPOSED (your own most ~ and vouchsafed ear —Shak.) 6 : FULL, TEEMING — preg·nant·ly adv

...nen·o·lone \preg-'ne-nᵊl-,ōn\ n [ISV pregnene ($C_{21}H_{34}$) + ¹-ol + -one] (...) : an unsaturated hydroxy steroid ketone $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$ that is formed by the oxidation of steroids (as cholesterol) and yields progesterone on dehydrogenation

...heat \prē-'hēt\ vt (1898) : to heat beforehand; esp : to heat (an oven) to a designated temperature before using for cooking — pre·...

...hen·sile \prē-'hen(t)-səl, -'hen-,sīl\ adj [F préhensile, fr. L prehensus, pp. of prehendere to seize — more at GET] (ca. 1785) 1 : adapted for seizing or grasping esp. by wrapping around (~ tail) 2 : gifted with mental grasp or moral or aesthetic perception — pre·hen·sil·i·ty ... n

...hen·sion \prē-'hen(t)-shən\ n (ca. 1828) 1 : the act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping 2 a : mental understanding : COMPREHENSION b : apprehension by the senses

...His·pan·ic \,prē-(h)i-'spa-nik\ adj (1919) : of, relating to, or being the period prior to Spanish conquests in the western hemisphere

...his·to·ri·an \,prē-(h)i-'stōr-ē-ən, -'stȯr-\ n (1893) : an archaeologist specializing in prehistory

...his·tor·ic \,prē-(h)is-'tȯr-ik, -'tär-\ also pre·his·tor·i·cal \-i-kəl\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or existing in times antedating written history 2 : of or relating to a language in a period of its development from which contemporary records of its sounds and forms have not been preserved — pre·his·tor·i·cal·ly \-i-k(ə-)lē\ adv

...his·to·ry \(,)prē-'his-t(ə-)rē\ n (1871) 1 : the study of prehistoric man 2 : a history of the antecedents of an event, situation, or thing 3 : the prehistoric period of human evolution

...hom·i·nid ... n [ultim. fr. L pre- + homin-, homo human — more at HOMAGE] (1939) : any of various extinct primates ancestral or ancestral to humans — prehominid adj

...ig·ni·tion \,prē-ig-'ni-shən\ n (1898) : ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed

...im·plan·ta·tion \,prē-,im-,plan-'tā-shən\ adj (1945) : of, involving, or being the period before uterine implantation

...judge ... vt [MF prejuger, fr. L praejudicare, fr. prae- + judicare to judge — more at JUDGE] (1579) : to judge before hearing or before full and sufficient examination — pre·judg·er n — pre·judg·ment ...

...ju·dice ... n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L praejudicium previous judgment, damage, fr. prae- + judicium judgment — more at JUDICIAL] 1 : injury or damage resulting from some judgment or action of another in disregard of one's rights; esp : detriment to one's legal rights or claims 2 a (1) : preconceived judgment or opinion (2) : an adverse opinion or leaning formed without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge b : an instance of such judgment or opinion c : an irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, a group, a race, or their supposed characteristics syn see PREDILECTION

²prejudice vt -diced; -dic·ing (15c) 1 : to injure or damage by some judgment or action (as in a case of law) 2 : to cause to have prejudice

prej·u·diced \-dəst\ adj (1579) : resulting from or having a prejudice or bias for or esp. against

prej·u·di·cial \,pre-jə-'di-shəl\ adj (15c) 1 : tending to injure or impair : DETRIMENTAL 2 : leading to premature judgment or unwarranted opinion — prej·u·di·cial·ly \-'di-sh(ə-)lē\ adv — prej·u·di·cial·ness \-shəl-nəs\ n

prel·a·cy \'pre-lə-sē\ n, pl -cies (14c) 1 : the office or dignity of a prelate 2 : episcopal church government

pre·lap·sar·i·an \,prē-,lap-'ser-ē-ən\ adj [pre- + L lapsus slip, fall — more at LAPSE] (1879) : characteristic of or belonging to the time or state before the fall of mankind

prel·ate \'pre-lət also 'prē-,lāt\ n [ME prelat, fr. OF, fr. ML praelatus, lit., one receiving preferment, fr. L (pp. of praeferre to prefer), fr. prae- + latus, pp. of ferre to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] (13c) : an ecclesiastic (as a bishop or abbot) of superior rank

prel·a·ture \'pre-lə-,chür, -chər, -,tyür, -,tür\ n (1607) 1 : PRELACY 1 2 : a body of prelates

pre·lect \pri-'lekt\ vi [L praelectus, pp. of praelegere, fr. prae- + legere to read — more at LEGEND] (1785) : to discourse publicly : LECTURE — pre·lec·tion \-'lek-shən\ n

pre·li·ba·tion \,prē-lī-'bā-shən\ n [L praelibation-, praelibatio, fr. praelibare to taste beforehand, fr. prae- + libare to pour as an offering, taste — more at LIBATION] (1526) : FORETASTE

pre·lim \'prē-,lim, pri-'\ n or adj (1891) : PRELIMINARY

¹pre·lim·i·nary \pri-'li-mə-,ner-ē\ n, pl -nar·ies [F préliminaires, pl., fr. ML praeliminaris, adj., preliminary, fr. L prae- pre- + limin-, limen threshold] (1656) : something that precedes or is introductory or preparatory: as a : a preliminary scholastic examination b pl, Brit : FRONT MATTER c : a preliminary heat or trial (as of a race) d : a minor match preceding the main event (as of a boxing card)

²preliminary adj (ca. 1667) : coming before and usu. forming a necessary prelude to something else — pre·lim·i·nar·i·ly \-,li-mə-'ner-ə-lē\ adv

pre·lit·er·ate \,prē-'li-t(ə-)rət\ adj (1925) 1 a : not yet employing writing as a cultural medium b : lacking the use of writing 2 : antedating the use of writing — preliterate n

¹prel·ude \'prel-,yüd, 'prāl-; 'pre-,lüd, 'prā-; sense 1 also 'prē-,lüd\ n [MF, fr. ML praeludium, fr. L praeludere to play beforehand, fr. prae- + ludere to play — more at LUDICROUS] (1561) 1 : an introductory performance, action, or event preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter 2 a : a musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject (as of a fugue or suite) or serving as an introduction to an opera or oratorio b : an opening voluntary c : a separate concert piece usu. for piano or orchestra and based entirely on a short motif

²prelude vb pre·lud·ed; pre·lud·ing vt (1655) 1 : to serve as a prelude to 2 : to play as a prelude ~ vi : to give or serve as a prelude; esp : to play a musical introduction — pre·lud·er n

pre·lu·sion \pri-'lü-zhən\ n [L praelusion-, praelusio, fr. praeludere] (1597) : PRELUDE, INTRODUCTION

pre·lu·sive \-'lü-siv, -ziv\ adj (1605) : constituting or having the form of a prelude : INTRODUCTORY — pre·lu·sive·ly adv

pre·ma·lig·nant \,prē-mə-'lig-nənt\ adj (ca. 1897) : PRECANCEROUS

pre·man \(,)prē-'man, 'prē-,man\ n (1921) : any of several extinct primates ancestral to humans and esp. recent humans

pre·ma·ture \,prē-mə-'tyür, -'tür, -'chür also ,pre-\ adj [L praematurus too early, fr. prae- + maturus ripe, mature] (ca. 1529) : happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper, usual, or intended time; esp : born after a gestation period of less than 37 weeks (~ babies) — premature n — pre·ma·ture·ly adv — pre·ma·ture·ness n — pre·ma·tu·ri·ty \-'tyür-ə-tē, -'tür-, -'chür-\ n

pre·max·il·la \,prē-mak-'si-lə\ n [NL] (1866) : either of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates between and in front of the maxillae — pre·max·il·lary \(,)prē-'mak-sə-,ler-ē, chiefly Brit ,prē-mak-'si-lə-rē\ adj or n

¹pre·med \(,)prē-'med, 'prē-,med\ n (ca. 1928) : a premedical student or course of study

²premed adj (1950) : PREMEDICAL

pre·med·i·cal \(,)prē-'me-di-kəl\ adj (1904) : preceding and preparing for the professional study of medicine

pre·med·i·tate \(,)prē-'me-də-,tāt\ vb [L praemeditatus, pp. of praemeditari, fr. prae- + meditari to meditate] vt (ca. 1548) : to think about and revolve in the mind beforehand ~ vi : to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand — pre·med·i·ta·tor \-,tā-tər\ n

pre·med·i·tat·ed adj (1590) : characterized by fully conscious willful intent and a measure of forethought and planning (~ murder) — pre·med·i·tat·ed·ly adv

pre·med·i·ta·tion \(,)prē-,me-də-'tā-shən\ n (15c) : an act or instance of premeditating; specif : consideration or planning of an act beforehand that shows intent to commit that act

pre·med·i·ta·tive \(,)prē-'me-də-,tā-tiv\ adj (1838) : given to or characterized by premeditation

pre·men·stru·al \(,)prē-'men(t)-strə-wəl, -strəl\ adj (1885) : of, relating to, occurring in, or being the period just preceding menstruation (~ tension) (~ women) — pre·men·stru·al·ly adv

premenstrual syndrome n (1982) : a varying group of symptoms manifested by some women prior to menstruation that may include emotional instability, irritability, insomnia, fatigue, anxiety, depression, headache, edema, and abdominal pain — abbr. PMS

pre·mie var of PREEMIE

\ə\ abut \ᵊ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au̇\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ȯ\ law \ȯi\ boy \th\ thin \t͟h\ the \ü\ loot \u̇\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \à, k, ⁿ, œ, ǣ, ue, ue, ʸ\ see Guide to Pronunciation